

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

The event of leading importance that has transpired since the sailing of the last steamer is the conflagration of Downville. This occurred on the 21st of February. The fire broke out about 11 1/2 o'clock at night, and spread with such rapidity as soon to reduce the town to ashes. Fortunately, the largest warehouses were located in the suburbs, where they were saved. The loss is estimated to exceed \$500,000.

The politicians of both parties have been actively at work within the past two weeks, marshalling their forces and making preliminary arrangements for the Presidential contest in November.

The Legislature has done nothing of importance during the fortnight. The bill reported by nine out of eleven members of the Committee to call a State Convention to amend the Constitution is warmly pressed, but no vote has yet been taken upon the question.

Perfect quiet now reigns in the southern country. The Indians are beginning to come into the settlements, Mr. Bartlett, of the Boundary Commission, who arrived in San Diego after a severe journey across the desert, losing all his animals, is now in this city. The Mormon settlement at San Bernardino is very prosperous. A severe hail storm recently visited San Isabel. The hail lay on the ground to the depth of a foot an unusual occurrence.

The Anniversary of Washington's birthday was celebrated on the 23d Feb., in this city, with much splendor and enthusiasm, by the Fire Department and a few societies and associations. Never has our city witnessed such a magnificent parade of her firemen.

Crime has alarmingly increased in this city within the past month. Hardly a night passed but that the most daring burglaries are perpetrated in some part of the city, and notwithstanding the violence of public opinion against the robbers, and the certainty that if caught in their acts, the rascals would in all probability meet with instant death, they seem to grow more emboldened as they continue successful.

A sad affair occurred in a house of ill-fame on the night of the 22d of Feb., in this city. An altercation ensued between two men, one named McDonald and another Carroll, who died from the effects of his wound a few days after. McDonald has been arrested, and committed to await his trial.

An atrocious murder was committed at Spanish Bar, on the 16th Feb. Mr. Chas. H. Dexter and Capt. Daniels were found cut to pieces in their beds. The murderers were supposed to have been Mexicans; no arrests have been made. The victims were generally esteemed.

A regular line of clipper ships has been established between this port and Boston.

Considerable defalcations have lately come to light in the accounts of some of our public officers. The Treasurer of Calaveras County is said to have absconded with \$30,000 of the public money; the Treasurer of Tuolumne with another very large sum; and the Treasurer of Sacramento is accused of a similar offense. The securities of some, if not all of these men, are represented to be men of straw. These acts of dishonesty, however, cause little astonishment to those acquainted with the incumbents in the public offices in California, consisting as they do, to a large extent, of the hackneyed and unprincipled politicians from all the States of the Union.

Crime throughout the interior has somewhat diminished, although rencontres, occasionally ending fatally have been frequent.

Two Sydney men, supposed to have been connected with an organized band of villains, committed a daring robbery at Murphy's Diggings, in Calaveras Co., on the 20th of February. They were arrested by the people, and promptly hung on the spot. In this city burglaries have been of almost nightly occurrence, and thus far the criminals have escaped without detection.

The miners are complaining of the great lack of water. On this account, the product of their labors has not been as large as usual.

Among the passengers by the Golden Gate is Col. Ladislav Barzeney, the chief, next to Kossuth, of the Hungarian exiles brought off by the U. S. frigate Mississippi from the dominions of the Sultan. This gentleman, whose history, in connection with the noble struggle of Hungary, is well known, together with his subsequent exile and his reception in the United States, is at present on his way to China, with the purpose of seeking out in the interior of that country a nation, believed to be the source from whence spring the people of Hungary.

Madame Biscaccianti is expected here soon and will be well received. Her business agent, Mr. George Loder, well known as a composer and musician, arrived a few days since, in the Golden Gate, and is making preparations for a series of Operatic Concerts, which she contemplates giving after her arrival.

Apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the propeller Monumental City. She left Panama some time in Jan., arrived at Acapulco on the 2d ult., and departed thence the same day. Since then she has not been heard from. She had on board a number of passengers, and among them many returning Californians with their families.

The weather for the past two weeks, like that of the whole winter, has been delightful, and until the past two days, uninterruptedly clear. On the 29th of February, however, a slight rain fell, which was repeated on the following day. The indications are now that we shall have further rains before the setting in of the dry season. [San Francisco papers.]

Mr. J. Bayard Taylor, of New York, who is traveling in Africa, was on the 12th January at Khartoum, the chief city of Sennar, and located at the confluence of the White and Blue Nile, about half way between Cairo and the equator. He had proved quite popular with the sable Governor of the place, in consequence of his being the first American who had ever penetrated so far toward Central Africa, having been presented with a magnificent horse, entertained at a grand banquet, and honored with a nightly guard around his tent. He had also been the guest of a princess of Sennar, a daughter of the late monarch. Her chon royalty had feasted him and his friends on a sheep roasted whole, and paid them other highbred civilities peculiar to the aristocracy of Ethiopia. Mr. Taylor was undecided whether to return to Cairo, or press forward to the equator and sources of the Nile. A Catholic missionary, who was bound to the latter place, wished him to continue the journey in company. His health, he writes never was better. [Free Press.]

ASSIGNABLE LAND WARRANTS.

The Bounty Land Bill just approved by the President, March 22d, 1852, makes all Bounty Land Warrants assignable after such form as the Commissioner of the Land office may prescribe. This officer, Mr. Butterfield, has just issued a Circular, we see, in which are the following forms:

Form for the assignment of the warrant. No. 1.

For value received, I, A. B., to whom the within warrant No. _____ was issued, do hereby sell and assign unto C. D., of _____ and to his heirs and assigns forever, the said warrant and authorize him to locate the same, and receive a patent therefor.

Witness my hand and seal, this _____ day of _____, 1852.

Attest: _____ A. B. [SEAL.]
E. F.
G. H.

Form of acknowledgment where the vendor is known to the officer taking the acknowledgment.

STATE OF _____ COUNTY OF _____
On this _____ day of _____, in the year _____, personally came before me (here insert the name of the warrantee) and (here insert the name and residence of a witness), and the said (here insert the name of the witness) being well known to me as a credible and disinterested person, was duly sworn by me, and on his oath declared and said, that he well knows the said (here insert the name of the warrantee), and that he is the same person to whom the within warrant issued and who executed the foregoing assignment, and testimony being satisfactory evidence to me of that fact, the said (here insert the name of the warrantee), thereupon acknowledged the said assignment to be his act and deed.

(Officer's signature.)

Form for the assignment of the location. No. 2.

For value received, I, A. B., to whom the within certificate of location was issued, do hereby sell and assign unto C. D., and to his heirs and assigns forever, the said certificate of location, and the warrant and land therein described, and authorize him to receive the patent therefor.

Witness my hand and seal, this _____ day of _____, 1852.

Attest: _____ A. B. [SEAL.]
E. F.
G. H.

Form of acknowledgment where the vendor is personally known to the officer taking the same.

STATE OF _____ COUNTY OF _____
On this _____ day of _____, in the year _____, personally appeared (here insert the name of the person to whom the certificate of location issued) to me well known and acknowledged the foregoing assignment to be his act and deed; and I certify, that the said (here insert the name of the person to whom the certificate of location issued) is the identical person to whom the within certificate of location issued, and who executed the foregoing assignment thereof.

(Officer's signature.)

Form of acknowledgment where the vendor is not personally known to the officer, and where his identity has to be proved.

STATE OF _____ COUNTY OF _____
On this _____ day of _____, in the year _____, personally came before me (here insert the name of the person to whom the certificate of location issued), and (here insert the name and residence of a witness), and the said (here insert the name of the witness) being well known to me as a credible and disinterested person, was duly sworn by me, and on his oath, declared and said, that he well knows the said (here insert the name of the person to whom the certificate of location issued), and that he is the person to whom the within certificate of location issued, and who executed the foregoing assignment and his testimony being satisfactory evidence to me of that fact, the said (here insert the name of the person to whom the certificate of location issued) thereupon the said assignment to be his act and deed.

Assignment No. 1 and acknowledgment must be endorsed upon the warrant, and No. 2 acknowledgment upon the certificate of location; and must be attested by two witnesses, acknowledged before a Register or Receiver of a Land Office, a Judge of a Court of Record, a Justice of the Peace or a Commissioner of Deeds resident in the State from which he receives his appointment; and in every instance where the acknowledgment is made before any officer other than the Register or Receiver of a Land Office, it must be accompanied by a certificate, under seal of the proper authority, of the official character of the person before whom the acknowledgment was made, and also of the genuineness of his signature.

All assignments of Bounty Land Warrants issued under the act of September 28, 1850, made before the date of this act, are invalid and void.

Readers, especially in the interior, will do well to cut this out and file it away, for there will soon be a frequent call for it among holders of Land Warrants. [Det. Weekly Tribune.]

AFFAIRS IN OREGON.—The spirit of misrule and the reckless profligacy in the use of the public money which have characterized the government since the whig party obtained the executive sway, shows itself even in the remotest ramifications of the administration. The last accounts from Oregon inform us of certain high-handed proceedings on the part of the Governor and Secretary of Oregon which have created universal indignation and complaint among the people of the Territory and its legislature. The law of Congress of 1848 creating a territorial government for Oregon, authorizes the legislature to fix the seat of government of the Territory. The legislative Assembly accordingly fixed it at a place called Salem, and the Governor refuses to sanction and actually vetoed the act, although in a clear and unquestionable pursuance of the power given by act of Congress to erect the public buildings for the seat of government. The Secretary of the Territory is charged upon the authority of a resolution passed by the legislative assembly with loaning out the public money in his hands, and being thus unable to pay the members their per diem. The legislature adjourned after passing a resolution requesting their delegate in Congress to seek some redress for the outrageous grievances the Territory is subjected to under its present whig rule. [Det. Free Press.]

The light-house at the mouth of the Kalamazoo, the destruction of which was intimated in our paper several days ago, has been entirely destroyed. [Detroit Tribune.]

THE GRAND RIVER TIMES.

GRAND HAVEN, MICHIGAN.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 13, 1852.

Democratic State Convention.

A Democratic State Convention for the appointment of delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and the nomination of Presidential Electors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the same, will convene on the fourth Wednesday of April next (28th April, 1852), at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the City Hall in the City of Detroit. Ottawa county is entitled to 2 delegates.

HENRY LEDYARD, JOHN H. HARMON,
BENJ. FOLLETT, ALFRED WILLIAMS,
ISAAC E. CHART, ALBERT L. PORTER,
WM. A. RICHMOND, ELON FARNSWORTH,
Detroit, Feb. 19. Dem. Central Committee.

Democratic County Convention.

A County Convention of the delegates from the several towns in the County of Ottawa, will be held at the School House, near Steel's Landing, in the town of Tallmadge, on Thursday, the 15th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of choosing two delegates to attend the State Convention, to be held at Detroit, on the 28th day of April next. Each town will be entitled to seats in Convention as decided by the last Convention, as follows:—

Allendale, 1; Chester, 2; Crockery, 2; Georgetown, 1; Holland, 5; Zeeland, 4; Jamestown, 1; Muskegon, 2; Ottawa, 2; Polkton, 2; Ravenna, 1; Spring Lake, 3; Tallmadge, 3; Wright, 3.

M. HARRIS, H. D. POST, H. PENNOYER, Co. Com.

Charles Dushane, a Frenchman, residing in this village, was stabbed in the breast, by an Indian, on Thursday last. It appears that the Indian who had just arrived in town by the steamer Algoma, from Grand Rapids, called at the bar of one of the groceries in town, for whiskey—when he was told in English by the young man attending, that he could have none. Mr. Dushane, who stood by, interpreted the refusal for whiskey, when the Indian drew his knife and stabbed Mr. Dushane, and ran for the woods south of the village. He was pursued by Sheriff Scott and several others, and in a half hour was taken and lodged in jail. Mr. D. is said to have received only a flesh wound.

The weather has not been sufficiently warm to dissipate the snow in our village which fell on Monday, the 5th. Such an intrusion of old winter to mid spring, has not been since 1843. Our farmers are obliged to "fodder" with the same diligence that winter necessarily requires, and we are gratified to learn that none have suffered for the article that kine make "cuds" of. We have a state of weather now betokening permanent spring.

The result of the late election we give below, in the matter of Supervisors, so far as heard from.

Ottawa, George Parks; Spring Lake, Amos Norton; Crockery, Wm. Hathaway Jr.; Polkton, Timothy Eastman; Georgetown, Hiram Jannison; Allendale, Grosvenor Reed; Holland, H. D. Post; Zeeland, Elias G. Young.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.—The March and April numbers of this high toned Literary Monthly are before us, and a cursory examination evinces an obstinacy of purpose on the part of the publishers to make the *Miscellany* just the thing for those who are so wise as to desire a healthy and highly beneficial literature, in opposition to the deleterious stuff with which the popular magazines of the day are profusely laden. Price, \$1.00. See Prospectus in another column.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—The April No. continues the life of Napoleon, by ABBOTT. Beside the great amount of miscellaneous matter, which by the way, is the "tallest kind," Harper gives a "Monthly record of current events," that is, important news from all parts of the world; and in the "Editor's table, easy chair, drawer, and three leaves from Punch," there is fun, there is.

The April No. of the *Michigan Farmer* is on our table, and by way of commendation will write that we hope every farmer in Ottawa County, may be able to say the same. Address WARREN ISHAM, Detroit, with \$1 enclosed.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, of the Senate, and Hon. CHARLES E. STUART, of the House, have our thanks for late speeches.

Of the recent election in the city of Grand Rapids, the *Enquirer* says:

"Although the whole ticket is not elected, it is a substantial Democratic victory, of which we may well be proud. Although our candidate for Mayor, Clerk and Recorder, are defeated from special causes, we have carried every ward in the City, electing all of the five Aldermen, the Treasurer, Marshal, both Supervisors and three Constables—in fact twenty of the twenty-eight officers nominated. Withey, Mayor; Bennett, Recorder; and Smith, Clerk. Aldermen, 1st ward, Foster; 2d ward, Caswell; 3d ward, Dikema; 4th ward, Hall; and 5th ward, Woodard."

NEW YORK, April 3, 7 p. m.

In the Art-Union case, to-day Judge Duer rendered a decision dissolving the temporary injunction, adding ten dollars costs.

The decision states that on the face of the complaint Bennett is not entitled to the relief he asks assigned—he is a stranger and can not interfere. Subscribers or stockholders have no personal, legal or equitable interest.

They have only a contract for an engraving, a bulletin, and a chance at the distribution. Preston, the fugitive slave left for Maryland this p. m.

The exports of specie from this port during the week is \$19,930.

St. Thomas' Church was consecrated this p. m., by Bishop Chase of N. H.

The Boston Transcript says that Mrs. Goldschmidt and her husband contemplate sailing for Europe in May next, they will, eventually return to the United States and settle in Northampton.

THE DUTY OF THE PARTY IN MICHIGAN.

The Democrat who writes of his party in Michigan, without a feeling of pride and patriotism, is unworthy of a hearing. We have every cause to be satisfied with the work we have performed to the country and to our brethren of other States. That we have presented our own distinguished citizen as a candidate for the Presidency, that he is worthy of all honor and confidence; that he has nobly sustained us as we have sustained him; that he is the undisputed favorite of all, supported alike by the North and South, the East and the West; all these things would avail nothing if the slightest sacrifice of principle was required at our hands. We are not indifferent to the past; to the contest of 1848, and to the events which have transpired since, and above all we are not indifferent to the condition of the country and to the necessity of a change of Administration. All this is made apparent to the most careless observer. We doubt, indeed, if the good sense of our opponents is not ready to admit that the Government is better administered by the Democracy than by the Whigs. The failures and shortcomings of the Administration are too apparent to require notice. Upon all the points upon which they came into power, they have signally failed. Not a promise has been fulfilled, and not a benefit has resulted to the country, except, perhaps, to the numberless individuals who have gained office in too many instances, at the expense of the public Treasury. In every direction and in every way, in high and low places, there has been found a disregard of the public interest, and the building up of individual interest. In reference to the great questions of economy that have divided the two parties, there has been the silence of death since March 4, 1849, the day of Gen. Taylor's accession, and there has nothing occurred to disturb those principles and measures of the Democracy, for which we have steadily contended, from the days of Jefferson to the present time. There is in this the very heart of stability; and in the conduct of our opponents the highest testimony of weakness and disregard of the public interest.

What then is the counsel which these events give to the Democracy of Michigan and the Union? We are not above the necessity of instruction, and we ought not to be careless in receiving lessons from those in whom we have no confidence. The means they have adopted to gain power, and their faithlessness and forfeiture of the trusts reposed in their hands, should impress us with the evils resulting from like policy; their experience should be our teacher; their divisions should incite us to unity of action and a close regard of the time-honored principles by which we have been governed. The unity of the Democratic party has ever been its chief recommendation to popular favor, and the main pillar of its strength. Individual aspirations should ever be subservient to the public honor and the public good; and this fact should be remembered by every Democrat. There are parts of every political organization, but those parts should be components of a common whole, and should move in harmony with a great central motive, the common good. Where we have suffered most has been in violating this principle, where individual prejudices and interests have been made to clash with the common good. That man is unworthy of his position as a Democrat, who places his own or a mere local interest as paramount to the great end of all. We are ever indulgent to those who went off from the party in 1848; because we believe that in thousands of instances they were stimulated to do so by the operation of selfishness, whose purposes and designs they did not fathom. In this view of the past and present, we beg to tender a word of advice to our brethren, who are now about organizing for the great struggle of 1852. The body of the party act from an unchanging principle—the public interest is what they seek. It is in their hands and it is their patriotism to prevent mere sectional or selfish organizations—organizations with the aim, but bearing none of the fruits of the Democracy. [Det. Free Press.]

We announced last week that arrangements had been made for reporting the case of the People vs. G. M. Mills, now on trial in the Circuit Court in this city, and that we intended to publish the testimony in the *Enquirer* and from day to day on slips. At the request of counsel on both sides we have been induced to change our determination. By an order of court, the witnesses in the case are excluded from the court room, except when under examination. To publish the testimony as contemplated, would nullify the effect of that order, which would be improper. We regret this as much as our subscribers can. The deep interest felt in this case by the whole community, induced us to undertake to publish the proceedings as the trial progresses, which is not unusual in such cases, and we are only prevented from so doing by the circumstances of the case, which we doubt not, will prove a satisfactory reason to those whom we thereby disappoint.

The trial commenced in earnest on Monday morning. Mr. Church opened the case to the jury on behalf of the prosecution, in a clear and somewhat lengthy statement of the facts which they intend to prove, and a forcible argumentative review of the conclusions to be drawn therefrom. They are now proceeding in the examination of witnesses. At the present rate of progression the trial must last two weeks or upwards. [Grand Rapids Enq. 7th inst.]

The St. Louis Union of the 18th ult., says: We regret to announce the death of the only son of Col. T. H. Benton. He was but twenty-two years of age, and was cut down in the very bloom of health and manhood, giving out every promise of a long and distinguished future.

The Times says: On Tuesday, the 10th, he was one of the myriad that met Kossuth; on Thursday, the 12th, he was at the St. Louis University, arranging with the President for some branches of study on which he was eager to enter; that night he was taken ill—at sunrise on the 17 he had breathed his last.

The Maine Law has passed the Minnesota Legislature, with a proviso for submitting it to a direct vote of the people. The vote throughout the Territory is to be taken on the first Monday in April, and if favorable, the law goes into force the first of May.

The House of Delegates of Maryland have passed a bill, excluding not only the small notes of other States, but prohibiting the banks of Maryland from issuing any bills less than five dollars.

EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.—The unique cabal at the head of our National affairs at Washington are certainly attracting no small share of public wonderment, if not concern, towards the shameless inconsistencies which mark their administrative career.

Among the many inconceivably strange operations for an administration that has preached so long and loudly against intervention either by word or deed in the affairs of other countries, is the new notion of sending a squadron to the Island of Japan in the Chinese Ocean, avowedly to induce that nation to open its ports to our commerce and its territory to our citizens. All strange enough in men who thundered forth the strongest anathemas against any interference on the part of our people with Cuban affairs.

Pray, let us ask, what earthly right has Mr. Fillmore to do this? Has Congress authorized this expedition? In what particular does it differ, save as to the amount of governmental authority, from the expedition to Cuba last year? Is not this same Administration, now at work on one hand endeavoring to convict sundry participants in the Cuban invasion, while with the other it is fitting out this piratical onslaught on the inoffensive people of Japan?

Japan has adopted a policy of non-intercourse; she had a right to do so. But the Administration thinks it will be a capital idea to imitate England in her dastardly and despicable policy towards China, in forcing a trade. It will be but a faint imitation to be sure, for the powerless arm of a Whig Administration unsustained by the people, would not really compare with the strong and energetic policy which the English Government pursued. That policy never retraced a movement, but went forward with a stately tread, placing the iron heel of despotic power on the necks of the Chinese. It went forward to the accomplishment of its purpose, even though extermination should attend upon every step. And why? Because China had refused to trade with England.

In faint imitation of this English policy, the Administration propose to send a body of sailors and marines to the capital of Japan, that they may talk to the Government through the cannon's brazen throat, on the subject of non-intercourse. They think the Japanese are benighted on the subject of trade, and they propose to enlighten them. They are for debating the matter with powder and ball, or at the point of the bayonet. [Det. Free Press.]

GREAT ATTRACTION!—The wonderful, musical prodigy, Miss Greenfield, otherwise the "Black Swan," has arrived in this city and is to favor our citizens with a grand concert at Firemen's Hall, on Monday evening next. This celebrated songstress has made a triumphal progress through the country since her professional debut, and the exquisite beauty and richness of her tones have elicited the warmest applause of wondering audiences. In New York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., the verdict of popular approval was very unanimous in her favor, and public expectation seems to have been more than ordinarily gratified. From the Boston Atlas we clip the following critical notice:

"The skin of the Ethiopian may be changed, and the leopard's spots also, but can't be 'rubbed out' that the Black Swan is a trump. She took all the tricks last night, winning the game completely. The public, before hearing her, had a very indefinite idea of what she was; but after the first song, there was no longer any doubt. It was amusing to behold the utter surprise and intense pleasure which were depicted upon the faces of her listeners; they seemed to express—'Why, we see the face of the black woman, but we hear the voice of an angel; what does it mean?' It certainly is astonishing, and we are astonished with the rest. Her voice is of extraordinary compass, the tone clear, rich and full; and the execution very tasteful.

"Even with the memory of Jenny Lind, Kate Hayes, and Parodi, fresh within us, we cannot but record our opinion that Miss Greenfield is a singer of extraordinary merit, who will yet win a fame scarcely second to any cantatrice in the world, and with every step she takes in public, we shall look to see fresh laurels upon her crown." [Det. Free Press.]

Of course public curiosity here is on tiptoe to behold the object of so much interest, and listen to the notes which have so enchanted the eastern public. Tickets should be procured early in order to secure seats in the general rush that may be expected on this occasion. [Det. Free Press.]

NEW YORK, April 3.

The steamer Prometheus, Capt. Churchill, arrived here this a. m., at 9 1/4, from San Juan, in eight days and 12 hours. She brings 238 passengers and \$3,000,000 in gold dust on frt. and in the hands of passengers. No later news from San Francisco. The steamer Independence which left San Francisco on the 1st of March, p. m., arrived at San Juan del Sur, on the a. m. of the 17th, via Realejo, where she stopped two days.

The Prometheus left San Juan on the a. m. of the 26th. On the night of the 27th a passenger named Ripley Hudson, from Maine, fell overboard and was drowned.

April 1st she spoke the bark Sarah Chase from N. O. to New York. Left at San Juan the U. S. sloop Decatur, steamer Alabama.

ST. LOUIS, April 3, 8 p. m.

The steamer Glencoe arrived from New Orleans this evening, and while making a landing blew up with a terrible explosion—bursting all her boilers. About one hundred and fifty passengers were on board at the time. A large number of whom were killed. The steamers Cataract, Georgia and Western were lying along side and sustained considerable damage. Several were killed on those boats—number not known, but supposed to be large. The boat took fire and burnt to the water's edge. Particulars to-morrow.

The following despatch was received direct from St. Louis to Cincinnati by Wade's new line, and working in connection with Speed's office, in this city: The St. Louis and Cincinnati line passes through the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and into Missouri, connecting with Hamilton in Ohio; Connersville, Shelbyville, Indianapolis, Danville, Green Castle, Terre Haute, in Indiana; Paris, Charleston, Shelbyville and Alton, in Illinois.

The whole number of emigrants at New York during the last ten years, was 1,378,149.

The population of the U. S. has doubled since 1829.